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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/768,318	01/30/2004	Anthony F. Scian	555255012534	7539

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David B. Cochran, Esq.
Jones Day
901 Lakeside Avenue/North Point
Cleveland, OH 44114

01/11/2007

EXAMINER

LY, CHEYNE D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2168

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/768,318

Applicant(s)

SCIAN ET AL.

Examiner

Cheyne D. Ly

Art Unit

2168

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 13-22 and 25-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11, 12, 23 and 24 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-31 are examined on the merits.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. **Claims 1-10, 14-22, and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pancha et al. (US 6823373B1) (Pancha hereafter) taken with Goodhand et al. (US 5923848A) (Goodhand hereafter).**

MOTIVATION TO COMBINE

5. Pancha describes an improvement by providing "an open architecture delivers solutions to for both mobile client application...to existing enterprise solutions such as Microsoft Outlook...provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile

professional” (column 3, lines 42-55). While, Goodhand describes the Microsoft Outlook program (column 8, lines 38-40) that address the need for an e-mail system that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses (column 4, lines 29-31).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated by Pancha to improve the Microsoft application that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional as described by Goodhand.

PRIOR ART

6. In regard to claim 1, Pancha discloses a mobile device...(column 4, line 56, to column line 11, especially, “mobile devices”); and

Mobile device program code comprising program instructions executable by the processing subsystem and stored in the memory subsystem and upon execution cause the mobile device to:

Issue a query for contact data over a communication network (column 11, lines 36-38, especially, “a search is performed for a contact...”);

Create a contact resolution object (Figure 9, block 29, especially, “searchContacts(): Cursor” which is consistent with the exemplary disclosure of “contact resolution object” by the instant specification (pages 17-19));

Receive contact data responsive to the query over the communication applications (Figure 9, block 29, especially, “getContact(): Contact”);

Associate the contact data received with the contact resolution object (Figure 9, block 29, especially, the association of block 29 with block 30 “contact).

7. However, Pancha does not describe the limitation of “resolve the contact resolution object to select communication contact data.”
8. Goodhand describes the limitation of resolve the contact resolution object to select communication contact data (column 17, line 22, to column 18, line 48, especially, “the e-mail program module begins to resolve the recipient names [contact]” and Figures 6a-c). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
9. In regard to claim 2, Pancha in view of Goodhand discloses the mobile device program code comprises further program instructions executable by the processing subsystem and stored in the memory subsystem and upon execution cause the mobile device to store the contact resolution object as a contact in an contact application (column 5, lines 37-50, especially, “synchronization with...PDAs (e.g. Palm, Windows CE devices)”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
10. In regard to claim 3, Pancha in view of Goodhand discloses the selected communication contact data corresponds to a selected communication application (column 10, lines 12-56, especially, “data may be extracted from a MS Exchange...or a Lotus Notes address book for the same contact”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.

11. In regard to claim 4, Pancha in view of Goodhand discloses the contact resolution object is accessible as a contact by the one or more communication applications executed by the mobile device (column 5, lines 37-50, especially, "synchronization with...PDAs (e.g. Palm, Windows CE devices)"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
12. In regard to claim 5, Pancha in view of Goodhand describes the contact resolution object is resolved in a communication application environment of a communication application (Goodhand, column 17, line 22, to column 18, line 48, especially, "the e-mail program module begins to resolve the recipient names [contact]" and Figures 6a-c). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
13. In regard to claim 6, Pancha in view of Goodhand discloses the query for contact data is issued from a communication application environment (column 11, lines 36-38, especially, "a search is performed for a contact..."). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves

the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.

14. In regard to claim 7, Pancha in view of Goodhand describes the communication application performs resolution independent functions that may be performed independent of resolution of the contact resolution object (Goodhand, column 17, lines 12-14, especially, “form and address field...are displayed on the monitor”), and performs resolution dependent functions that may be performed after resolution of the contact resolution object (column 19, lines 7-9, especially, “If none of the display names need to be resolved manually, the user...sends the e-mail message”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
15. In regard to claims 8 and 10, Pancha in view of Goodhand describes the contact data responsive to the query...upon execution cause the mobile device to launch a communication application corresponding to the selected communication contact data (column 10, lines 32-56, especially, “[t]he mobile user could have just as easily, after the directory service, gone to a calling service (make a phone call service instead to make a call to the contact’s cell phone...)”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.

16. In regard to claim 9, Pancha in view of Goodhand describes the contact resolution object is resolved in a contact application environment of the contact application (Goodhand, column 17, line 22, to column 18, line 48, especially, “the e-mail program module begins to resolve the recipient names [contact]” and Figures 6a-c). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
17. In regard to claim 14, Pancha in view of Goodhand describes the program instructions...cause the mobile device to auto-resolve the contact resolution object when the contact data for only one contact is received (column 17, lines 38-41, “If a display name is unambiguous and matches only one registered user, the name of that user is inserted in the address field”).
18. In regard to claims 15-22 and 28-31, Pancha in view of Goodhand renders the claims obvious over the cited prior art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application that resolves the contact resolution object to select communication contact data to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional.
- 19. Claims 13, 25, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pancha et al. (US 6823373B1) (Pancha hereafter) taken with Goodhand et al. (US 5923848A) (Goodhand hereafter) in further view of Grossman et al. (US 20040119758A1) (Grossman hereafter).**

MOTIVATION TO COMBINE

20. Pancha describes an improvement by providing “an open architecture delivers solutions to for both mobile client application...to existing enterprise solutions such as Microsoft Outlook...provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional” (column 3, lines 42-55). Goodhand describes the Microsoft Outlook program (column 8, lines 38-40) that address the need for an e-mail system that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses (column 4, lines 29-31). While, Grossman describes a system for displaying contact controls that can be used to quickly access contact information (page 1, [0011]). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated by Pancha to improve the Microsoft application of Goodhand which simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional by quickly accessing contact information as described by Grossman.

PRIOR ART

21. In regard to claims 13 and 27, Pancha and Goodhand describe the limitations of said claims except for the limitation of “the status indicia...” Grossman describes the limitation of “the status indicia...” (page 1, [0005], especially, “Contact information can also refer to other types of information such as the status of a contact”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to used the method described by Pancha and Goodhand that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional by quickly accessing contact information as described by Grossman.

22. In regard to claim 25, Pancha and Goodhand describe the limitations of said claims except for the limitation of “deleting...” (page 7, [0075], especially, “right click on the contact control...delete...”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to used the method described by Pancha and Goodhand that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses to provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional by quickly accessing contact information as described by Grossman.
23. **Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pancha et al. (US 6823373B1) (Pancha hereafter) taken with Goodhand et al. (US 5923848A) (Goodhand hereafter) in further view of Ramakrishnan R. (1998).**

MOTIVATION TO COMBINE

24. Pancha describes an improvement by providing “an open architecture delivers solutions to for both mobile client application...to existing enterprise solutions such as Microsoft Outlook...provides significant ease of use and productivity benefits to the mobile professional” (column 3, lines 42-55). Goodhand describes the Microsoft Outlook program (column 8, lines 38-40) that address the need for an e-mail system that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses (column 4, lines 29-31) stored in a database (column 15, lines 47-48). While, Ramakrishnan describes the well known in the art lock management in databases (page 13). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated by Pancha to improve the Microsoft application Goodhand that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses stored a

database with the lock management of Ramakrishnan to protect the integrity of database objects.

PRIOR ART

25. In regard to claim 26, Pancha and Goodhand describes the limitations to the claim except for the limitation of "precluding deletion of a contact resolution object...is referenced by a communication data." Ramakrishnan describes that it is well known in the art that the referencing of data provides an exclusive lock on said referenced data which would preclude the deletion of said referenced data (page 13, lines 7-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Microsoft application Goodhand that simplifies the process of resolving recipient addresses stored a database with the lock management as described by Pancha and Ramakrishnan.

CONCLUSION

26. Claims 11, 12, 23, and 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

27. Patent applicants with problems or questions regarding electronic images that can be viewed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval system (PAIR) can now contact the USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center (Patent EBC) for assistance.

Representatives are available to answer your questions daily from 6 am to midnight (EST). The toll free number is (866) 217-9197. When calling please have your application serial or patent number, the type of document you are having an image problem with, the number of pages and the specific nature of the problem. The Patent

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28. For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199. The USPTO's official fax number is 571-272-8300.

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to C. Dune Ly, whose telephone number is (571) 272-0716. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo, can be reached on (571) 272-3642.

C. Dune Ly
Patent Examiner
1/7/07

